

terms of the latest new styles at bottom prices











**D.D. WEISBERG**

# DENTIST

## 34 Calhoun St.

uses a Pneumatic Mallet of his own invention, and  
 takes Fine Gold Fillings a Specialty.  
 inserts Silver Fillings that do not turn

black.  
administers Gas and extracts teeth with-  
out pain.  
makes Artificial Teeth that restore natural  
expression.  
and offers an experience of over twenty  
years as a  
guarantee that all work will be satis-  
factory.

To all whom it may concern:

**CHARLES A. ZOLLINGER, AS**  
mayor of the city of Fort Wayne, Ind.,  
by virtue of section 5, chapter 16, of the re-  
vised ordinances of said city, hereby for-  
bids the running at large of any dog, not  
muzzled with a wire muzzle to be fastened  
on with a chain or leather strap.

By virtue of section 2 of chapter 16 of

and ordinances, it is made the duty of owners of dogs running at large in said city to put around the neck of such dog a collar or metal collar with the owner's name distinctly marked thereon, and providing for the punishment for failure so to do, and for the punishment of the dog. I hereby command and order the marshal, his deputies and the police to list and destroy any dog found running at large in said city on or after the 1st day of October, 1879, unless properly ruzzized in accordance with section 5, chapter 16, of the laws of this city.

Witness my hand and the seal of the city this 1st day of July, 1879.

C. A. ZOLLINGER, Mayor.

July 3, 1879.

...to those who are young and **ALREADY WEAR**  
**HEAVY MOUTH AND BEARD**, having used  
 this for 1 month. No more. Easily applied. Certain  
 results. Please apply to the nearest post office for

**NOTICE.**

The Common Council of the City of Fort Wayne, together with the Clerk and Assessor thereof, will meet in a board of equalization, on the 18th day of July 1879, at the Council Chambers in the City Hall, to consider and determine upon the complaints in relation to the assessment of property lying within the limits of said city, and to equalize the same as right and justice may require. Said board of equalization will continue in session from day to day until the 25th day of July, 1879, and will hear and determine upon all complaints in relation to assessments will be heard in relation to assessments.

By order of the Common Council,  
Attorney JOHN H. TRENTMAN,  
City Clerk.

**DR. GUSTAVE WOLF,**  
**Veterinary Surgeon**

136 East Columbia, entrance on Clinton  
 street, Ring Bone Spasms, Stints and  
 Colic Cures will be cured in twenty-four hours.  
 Internal and external diseases of Horses  
 and Cows will be treated with the best  
 success. my29daly

Authorized by the Commonwealth of Ky.  
**10th**  
 Popular Drawing of the Commonwealth Distribution Com'y.  
 At Maczey's Theatre,  
 In the City of Louisville, on  
**Thursday, July 31st, 1879.**  
 on which occasion a Grand Concert will

**THE FOLLOWING PRIZES:**

1 Pr.....	\$30,000 100 Prs \$10 each \$10,000
1 Pr.....	10,000 200 Prs 50 each 12,000
1 Pr.....	10,000 200 Prs 25 each 12,000
1 Pr.....	10,000 200 Prs 10 each 12,000

\$9	500 each	10,000	
\$8	"	"	"
\$7	\$300 each	Approximation	Prs \$2,000
\$6	"	"	"
\$5	"	"	"
\$4	100 each	"	"
\$3	"	"	"
\$2	"	"	"
\$1	"	"	"
			500
1,950 Prizes,			\$112,400.
<b>Whole-Ticket, \$2.</b>		<b>Half Tickets, \$1.</b>	
<b>27 Tickets, \$50.</b>		<b>55 Tickets, \$100.</b>	

All applications for club rates should be made to the home office.

Hemit by National Office Money Order, registered letter, bank draft or express. Full list of drawing published in Louisville COURIER-JOURNAL and New York Herald and Tribune. All ticket holders. For tickets and information address COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK, 100 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

CORRESPONDENCE, Sec'y., Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky., judwz4  
N. N. T. First drawings will occur monthly.

[illegible][illegible]

**THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.**  
No. 9, Melbourne Block, DETROIT, MICH.  
Solely Sold in Fort Wayne by all druggists. Mervin Bosz,  
Co., Wholesale Agents, Indianapolis

**MARRIAGE SECRETS**

A Book of nearly 500 pages, numerous exposures, revelations, and secrets of married and unmarried couples, containing marriage tests, how to find out if you are loved, how to cure diseases, hundreds of recipes, soundly illustrated, price \$1.00. Dr. C. A. JOHNSON & SONS, P.O. BOX 816, ST. LOUIS, MO.

**The "Little Detective"**  
\$1.00 each  
\$1.50 each  
\$2.00 each  
For Real People. Send for chronic ailments, or for perfecting your knowledge.



## WORKS.

Water Works  
and of J.  
Cook.

Fortune in  
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System Strongly  
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of Distribution  
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last evening.

City of Fort Wayne  
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are removable by subsidence or filtra-  
tion, while those in solution can only  
be fully removed by distillation.

Waters which are impregnated even to  
a dangerous degree with organic  
pollution, are frequently limpid, in-  
odorous and pleasant to the taste; on  
the other hand, turbid and unsightly  
waters may contain nothing harmful  
—nothing seriously objectionable  
either for culinary or mechanical uses.

Rainwater, at the time of its transi-  
tion from vapor to water, may be con-  
sidered pure, but before reaching the  
earth, especially in populous manufac-  
turing districts, it absorbs and carries  
with it poisonous gases and other at-  
mospheric impurities, and we accord-  
ingly have pure air after "refreshing  
showers," while eastern waters become  
proportionately impure and emit un-  
pleasant odors when kept confined in  
closely covered cisterns.

All investigation teaches that the  
purest waters are generally found in  
running streams. Notwithstanding their  
occasional turbidity from sus-  
pended sediments, they promote more  
readily the precipitation of impurities  
and present a greater percentage of  
surface for the action of nature's great  
purifying agency, the oxidizing influ-  
ence of the atmosphere.

Well water, although clear and cold,  
may contain impurities of a dangerous  
character. It is prone to act as a nat-  
ural and convenient depository for the  
worst phases of pollution—the drain-  
age from kitchens, bars, privies, etc.,  
pollutions, the sources of which never  
cease, but are constantly replenished  
or increased.

Organic impurities may be regarded  
as two-fold in origin and effect. As  
found in rivers with ordinarily clean  
shores, they generally result from  
vegetable decomposition, and are rarely  
harmful in quality or quantity; min-  
eral impurities are frequently ben-  
eficial. Well waters usually hold a  
greater quantity of lime and magnesia  
in solution, producing what is termed  
"hard water." Moderately hard  
waters, if otherwise pure, are not  
seriously objectionable for drinking  
and most culinary  
purposes; they are less liable to danger  
from lead pipes, as they do not so  
readily dissolve the oxide of lead, such  
waters are unsuited for laundry pur-  
poses owing to the great destruction  
of soap, and decidedly objectionable  
in production of steam; the carbonates  
being broken up by boiling, are re-  
solved into insoluble bases and de-  
posited as incrustations on the inner  
surface of boilers.

The various foreign substances that  
intermingle as constituent elements  
of water, are annually becoming of  
more importance to sanitarians,  
scientists and municipalities, and  
while it may be said that no subject  
within the range of scientific research  
is so indissolubly connected with  
human health and happiness—none,  
perhaps, is less perfectly understood.

When we reflect that water consti-  
tutes three-fourths of the human or-  
ganism, that ninety-five percent of  
the blood and about eighty percent of  
our food is water, or its elements, its  
purity and healthfulness become a  
duty of almost vital importance.

With you, as with all other cities  
contemplating similar enterprises, this  
question should receive due promi-  
nence and intelligent consideration;  
but in contradistinction to many other  
cities, I regard your case as fortun-  
ately beyond ordinary comparison.

Your contiguity to several sources of  
copious supply leaves you free to  
select whichever may seem best suited  
to your various needs—either from a  
single source or by a composite ar-  
rangement, such, for instance, as to  
take your main supply from wells,  
with an auxiliary connection to meet  
extraordinary contingencies, from Spy  
Run or the St. Joseph River; and I  
think it safe to say that either will  
compare favorably in point of health-  
fulness and purity, with the supply of  
other cities East and West.

For further information relative to  
this interesting subject, I respect-  
fully refer you to the following com-  
munication from Prof. Duemling of  
your city:

June 12, 1879.—At your request I have  
analyzed the specimens of well and river  
water you handed to me some days ago.

I have endeavored to test the samples for  
their hardness, and to determine whether  
or not they contained organic matter to  
amount which would make them injur-  
ious to health. The specimens were taken  
as follows:

1. From well near Eighth street in City  
Park property.

2. From the canal for water at French  
Brewery.

3. From St. Joseph River in pool of Ru-  
dolph's above the French Brewery.

The Pharmaceutical Journal gives the  
following as Heisch's sugar test, which  
is simple and easily made:  
"If half a pint of water be placed in  
a clean colorless glass-stoppered bottle,  
a few grains of the best white lump  
sugar added, and the bottle freely ex-  
posed to the daylight in the window  
of a warm room, the liquid should not  
become turbid, even for a week or ten  
days. If the water becomes turbid it  
is open to grave suspicions of danger-  
ous contamination, but if it remain  
clear, it is almost certainly safe."

In the absence of more actual knowl-  
edge as to the depth and converted  
area of the gravel deposit underlying  
a portion of your City Park, to the  
extent of dependence upon this source  
may be to some extent problematical.

During the year 1876, your then city  
engineer (Mr. John Ryall) made sev-  
eral borings along and adjacent to  
Spy Run; several wells were also sunk  
at different points in the park, with-  
out, as I understand—generally favorable  
results. I was present at a pumping  
test of one of these wells by Fire Chief  
Vogel, on the 7th of June. The well  
is situated near the junction of Eighth  
street and Spy Run. Its inner diam-  
eter is six feet, and extends to a point  
about one foot below the top of water-  
bearing gravel. Its maximum capacity  
at that date was forty-five gallons per  
minute, or at the enormous rate of  
1,352 gallons per square foot, per 24  
hours. Such a rate, however, could  
not be maintained in continued ser-  
vice, as it would continually displace  
the finer particles of sand and gravel.

The maximum rate of flow through  
filtering galleries when placed along  
side of rivers should not exceed 200  
gallons per square foot per 24 hours;  
and even this rate is seldom found  
durable when clarifying turbid river  
waters. But when, as in this case,  
the water is supplied from subterra-  
nean sources, perhaps a more rapid  
rate may be safely contemplated.

At 400 gallons in 24 hours per square  
foot, a daily paupage of 3,000,000  
gallons would require a gravel area of  
7,500 square feet—equal to six wells,  
each 30 feet in diameter, extending  
six feet below the top of water gravel.

With an auxiliary supply from other  
sources, and the mere dependence  
upon wells for ordinary or current  
needs, two or, at most, three such  
wells might meet your requirements  
for several years, or by multiplying  
or increasing the number of your  
wells your entire supply might be  
drawn from this source.

No actual surveys of Spy Run and  
its tributaries having been made, its  
drainage area is not definitely known.  
From cursory examination of the  
stream and the map of the country  
traversed by it, its water shed should  
be approximately 7,500 acres; and  
with an average annual rainfall of ten  
inches, added to the numerous springs  
probably flowing into it, after making  
liberal allowance for evaporation and  
other sources of loss, it would seem to  
be a safe dependence for 1,000,000 or  
more gallons per day. A proper sys-  
tem of storage at eligible points along  
this stream, to be used in connection  
with wells in the City Park, would, in  
all probability, furnish you an ade-  
quate supply of very pure water.

You have also within easy access  
the St. Joseph River, from which an  
abundant supply of soft water and of  
more than average purity can always be  
drawn. It is unquestionably purer  
and more desirable for all domestic  
and mechanical uses than the wells  
and cisterns now supplying your peo-  
ple. A well devised system of sub-  
sidence or filtration, or both, would of  
course, prove beneficial, as with all  
river waters. I should locate the  
point of intake above the French  
Brewery, and thus avoid objectionable  
drainage from that establishment.

The importance of the subject,  
coupled with an earnest desire that  
your citizens may be led to an intel-  
ligent investigation of a question so  
inseparably linked with the city's  
present and future health, safety and  
general progress must be my excuse  
for thus extending this portion of my  
report to an unprepared length.

THE PUMPING WORKS.

Your City Park being in every way  
eligible, I should recommend it as a  
suitable location for your pumping  
works, together with such wells as you  
may decide to construct; the wells can  
thus be kept safely remote from the  
contamination incident to the en-  
croachment of population. At a point  
near the junction of Eighth street and  
Spy Run, your pumping works would  
be easily adjacent to any or all the  
several contemplated sources of sup-  
ply. Preliminary final decision, as  
to your pumping machinery, other  
component parts of the system should  
be considered. Continuity of service  
by "direct supply"—with or without  
a stand pipe of ordinary diameter,  
would require duplicate machinery,  
having the requisite provision for  
expansion, condensation,  
&c. This would cost 30 to  
25 percent more than machin-  
ery of equal capacity designed to  
work through a reservoir or large  
stand pipe. For instance, with reser-  
voir or tank service, one first-class  
compound or condensing engine, with  
capacity to pump twenty-four hours'  
supply in eight to ten hours, would  
have ample resting time. And a cheap  
auxiliary non-condensing engine would  
furnish all needed safeguards against  
contingencies—such as accidents to  
main engine, large conflagrations, etc.

Intermittent pumping will also prove  
a material saving in current cost, by  
permitting the machinery to work at  
the most economical speed instead of  
subjecting it to variable service to  
meet a fluctuating demand, always  
characteristic of a public water sup-  
ply; leaving out of view the dimini-  
ution of more than one-half the number  
of engines and firemen.

A RESERVOIR.

The greatest natural altitude accessi-  
ble to your city is found some 3,000  
feet south of the Pittsburgh Railroad  
at junction of Lafayette and  
Tahor streets. The surface of this  
ground is fifty-six feet above the  
street at southwest corner of public  
square, and I submit for your consid-  
eration an approximate estimate of cost  
of constructing an earthen reservoir on  
this summit. The extreme height of  
reservoir banks to be forty-four feet,  
—at depth of twenty feet—

giving a surface elevation of water or  
flow line of forty feet above the  
present summit or 96 feet above the  
surface of Calhoun street opposite  
the court house. It would have  
sufficient altitude to deliver water in-  
to the highest building in the city,  
under sufficient pressure for all ordi-  
nary uses, and with a proper valve  
arrangement, the inlet to the reservoir  
could be shut off during conflagra-  
tions, using direct supply for fire  
pressure. The estimate contemplates  
a storage capacity of 3,000,000 gallons.

A metallic stand pipe or tank 30  
feet in diameter and 125 feet high,  
would cost about the same as a reser-  
voir, less difference in cost of real es-  
tate. Its total capacity would be  
662,800 gallons, or 5,500 gallons per  
foot vertical. The upper vertical foot  
of reservoir would have a capacity  
equal to 46 feet of stand pipe, and 3  
feet of the reservoir from the flow line  
downward would contain more water  
than the entire stand pipe. The  
stand pipe would furnish your ordi-  
nary night supply without pumping,  
but owing to its limited storage  
capacity and constant depletion  
would seldom be found more efficient  
than the reservoir for fire service. The  
cost of fuel would be something great-  
er with the stand pipe than reservoir  
service, owing to the greater altitude  
to which a large portion of the water  
would have to be raised. The reser-  
voir could be considered as practically  
indestructible, while the stand pipe,  
when not kept painted, is liable to be-  
come a perishable structure. In view  
of all connected circumstances the  
reservoir is demonstrably the better  
and cheaper device for your service,  
notwithstanding its comparatively  
small excess in original cost.

I trust that the construction of a  
reservoir will receive your most candid  
consideration. The upper five feet  
would contain about 1,000,000 gallons  
of water, which would fully meet your  
night demand. It would practically  
double the life of your pumping ma-  
chinery, relieve your pipe distribution  
from irregular and excessive strains  
and otherwise result in a considerable  
annual saving of wages, coal, etc. It  
would also answer a good purpose as  
a subsiding or settling reservoir, in  
the event of using river water. It  
would at all events prove a most val-  
uable adjunct to filtration, if found  
necessary. By constructing a filter  
near the reservoir to be supplied  
from it, the filter could safely be much  
smaller, as it would be used to filter  
the domestic supply only, using unfil-  
tered water for fire service.

With modern, double-acting, pump-  
ing machinery, I have learned by ex-  
perience, to regard the use of small  
stand pipes as of but partial utility—  
better, of course, than no relief—yet  
simply a medium between the rigid  
and objectionable features of direct  
pumping, and the ever present free-  
dom and safety of reservoir or gravity  
service. The office of the stand pipe  
is to allow the pumps to work against  
the elasticity of the atmosphere—in  
the performance of which, and while  
theoretically taking up and neutraliz-  
ing pulsations caused by pump action,  
its water column is in an unceasing  
commotion with an ever varying alti-  
tude, and consequently transmitting  
pulsations (though modified in sever-  
ty) throughout the entire distribu-  
tion. On the other hand, the reservoir,  
with its greater area, and increased  
distance between influent and  
effluent openings, allows the  
water to become quiescent  
before entering the distributing mains.

PIPE DISTRIBUTION.

A proper and judicious pipe distribu-  
tion is one of the permanently impor-  
tant factors in a public water supply,  
and in examining the distribution as  
recommended by my friend, Mr.  
Lane, I take pleasure in noting the  
evidence of careful study, both as to  
capacity and location. I therefore  
have no important changes to suggest,  
but am constrained to recommend  
material additions in order to supply  
and protect many portions of the city,  
which I consider too important to be  
rightfully deprived of such facilities.

Before letting contracts the distribu-  
tion should be again carefully revised,  
with the view to greater perfection as  
to proper diameter, changes of loca-  
tion, etc.

I respectfully suggest that you  
adopt the following original pipe dis-  
tribution:

Where Last. Length in Feet.

Twenty-four inch pipe.  
Calhoun, from works to Main..... 4200

Twenty inch pipe.  
Calhoun, from Main to railroad track..... 3200

Twelve inch pipe.  
Calhoun, from railroad track to But-  
terfly..... 1900

Six inch pipe.  
Douglas, from Main to pipe to Wells..... 1050

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WORKS, Fort

are removable by subsidence or filtra-  
tion, while those in solution can only  
be fully removed by distillation.  
Waters which are impregnated even to  
a dangerous degree with organic  
pollution, are frequently limpid, in-  
odorous and pleasant to the taste; on  
the other hand, turbid and unsightly  
waters may contain nothing harmful  
—nothing seriously objectionable  
either for culinary or mechanical uses.  
Rainwater, at the time of its transi-  
tion from vapor to water, may be con-  
sidered pure, but before reaching the  
earth, especially in populous manufac-  
turing districts, it absorbs and carries  
with it poisonous gases and other at-  
mospheric impurities, and we accord-  
ingly have purer air after "refreshing  
showers," while cistern waters become  
proportionately impure and emit un-  
pleasant odors when kept confined in  
closely covered cisterns.

All investigation teaches that the  
purest waters are generally found in  
running streams. Notwithstanding their  
occasional turbidity from sus-  
pended sediments, they promote more  
readily the precipitation of impurities  
and present a greater percentage of  
surface for the action of nature's great  
purifying agency, the oxidizing influ-  
ence of the atmosphere.

Well water, although clear and cold,  
may contain impurities of a dangerous  
character. It is prone to act as a nat-  
ural and convenient depository for the  
waste of pollution—the drainage  
from kitchens, barns, privies, etc.,  
pollutions, the sources of which never  
cease, but are constantly replenished  
or increased.

Organic impurities may be regarded  
as two-fold in origin and effect. As  
found in rivers with ordinarily clean  
shores, they generally result from  
vegetable decomposition, and are rarely  
harmful in quality or quantity; min-  
eral impurities are frequently benefi-  
cial. Well waters usually hold a  
greater quantity of lime and magnesia  
in solution, producing what is termed  
"hard water." Moderately hard  
waters, if otherwise pure, are not  
seriously objectionable for drinking  
and most culinary purposes; they are  
less liable to danger from lead pipes, as  
they do not so readily dissolve the oxide  
of lead, such waters are unsuited for  
laundry purposes owing to the great  
destruction of soap, and decidedly ob-  
jectionable in production of steam; the  
carbonates being broken up by boiling,  
are re-solved into insoluble bases and  
deposited as incrustations on the inner  
surface of boilers.

The various foreign substances that  
intermingle as constituent elements  
of water, are annually becoming of  
more importance to sanitarians,  
scientists and municipalities, and  
while it may be said that no subject  
within the range of scientific research  
is so indissolubly connected with  
human health and happiness—none,  
perhaps, is less perfectly understood.  
When we reflect that water constitutes  
three-fourths of the human or-  
ganism, that ninety-five percent of  
the blood and about eighty percent of  
our food is water, or its elements, its  
purity and healthfulness become a  
desideratum of almost vital importance.

With you, as with all other cities  
contemplating similar enterprises, this  
question should receive due promi-  
nence and intelligent consideration;  
but in contradistinction to many other  
cities, I regard your case as fortune-  
beyond ordinary comparison. Your  
contiguity to several sources of  
copious supply leaves you free to  
select whichever may seem best suited  
to your various needs—either from a  
single source or by a composite ar-  
rangement, such, for instance, as to  
take your main supply from wells,  
with an auxiliary connection to meet  
extraordinary contingencies, from Spy  
Run or the St. Joseph River; and I  
think it safe to say that either will  
compare favorably in point of health-  
fulness and purity, with the supply of  
other cities East and West.

For further information relative to  
this interesting subject, I respect-  
fully refer you to the following com-  
munication from Prof. Duemling of  
your city:

June 12, 1879.—At your request I have  
analyzed the specimens of well and river  
water you kindred to me sent to me.  
You wanted me to test the samples for  
their hardness, and to determine whether  
they contained organic matter to an  
amount which would make them inju-  
rious to health. The specimens were taken  
1. From well near Eighth street in City  
Park property.  
2. Out of Spy Run, 300 feet above canal  
feeder at French  
Brewery.  
3. From St. Joseph River in pool of Rad-  
cliff dam above the French Brewery.  
To test organic matter, I used the  
sample of water of standard hardness,  
by dissolving 250 milligrammes of chloride of  
lime in a litre of water. If the water  
be assumed, as it is usually done, that  
this standard chloride of calcium water  
represents 100 degrees of hardness, the  
first specimen proved to have 97 de-  
grees, the  
Second specimen proved to have 56 de-  
grees, the  
Third specimen proved to have 52 de-  
grees.  
Or to express the hardness in milli-  
grammes to one litre, and in grains to one  
pound:

Specimen	Hardness in grains to one pound	Hardness in milligrammes to one litre
First specimen	2.32 m. g.	1.863 gr.
Second specimen	.140 m. g.	1.078 gr.
Third specimen	.139 m. g.	1.076 gr.

Water containing 150 to 400 milli-  
grammes of solid matter in one litre is  
usually considered a good drinking water,  
over 400 milligrammes make a water very  
hard, less than 150 milligrammes make it  
soft. Well water taken from well in  
City Park property is therefore a water  
below the average hardness. The slight  
turbidity of the specimen you handed to  
me is caused by suspended particles which  
would be taken up by a proper filter.

As to organic matter the usual tests have  
shown the well-water to be almost entirely  
free from it. The water out of Spy Run  
contains some organic matter, though it is  
purer than the third and fourth specimen,  
which show a somewhat increased amount  
of it. There is no reliable method known  
which allows to determine the quantity of  
organic matter in a sample of water, there-  
fore I can but compare the specimens.  
It may be said that the water of the  
first specimen is therefore a water  
as it appears in the sample, would not  
prove injurious to health, but the sample  
taken from the Canal and the St.  
Joseph River show an amount of organic  
matter which makes them suspicious,  
though many of our citizens, I am sure,  
drink water from their cisterns and wells,  
which is still more loaded with organic  
substances. I have no doubt, however,  
that the water of the first specimen is  
sufficiently purified by a proper filtering  
process. Yours respectfully,

DR. H. DUEMLING.

The well water is shown to be  
173-100 times harder than the others;  
an objectionable feature for steam  
purposes, but fortunately character-  
ized by almost entire freedom from or-  
ganic matter.

The Pharmaceutical Journal gives the  
following as Heisch's sugar test, which  
is simple and easily made:  
"If half a pint of water be placed in  
a clean colorless glass-stoppered bottle,  
a few grains of the best white lump  
sugar added, and the bottle freely ex-  
posed to the daylight in the window  
of a warm room, the liquid should not  
become turbid, even for a week or ten  
days. If the water becomes turbid it  
is then a grave suspicion of danger-  
ous contamination, but if it remains  
clear, it is almost certainly safe."

In the absence of more actual knowl-  
edge as to the depth and converted  
area of the gravel deposit underlying  
a portion of your City Park, to the  
extent of dependence upon this source  
may be to some extent problematical.  
During the year 1876, your then city  
engineer (Mr. John Ryall) made sev-  
eral borings along and adjacent to  
Spy Run; several wells were also sunk  
at different points in the park, with-  
—as I understand—generally favorable  
results. I was present at a pumping  
test of one of these wells by Fire Chief  
Vogel, on the 7th of June. The well  
is situated near the junction of Eighth  
street and Spy Run. Its inner diam-  
eter is six feet, and extends to a point  
about one foot below the top of water-  
bearing gravel. Its maximum capacity  
at that date was forty-five gallons per  
minute, or at the enormous rate of  
1,382 gallons per square foot, per 24  
hours. Such a rate, however, could  
not be maintained in continued ser-  
vice, as it would continually displace  
the finer particles of sand and gravel.  
The maximum rate of flow through  
filtering galleries when placed along  
side of rivers should not exceed 200  
gallons per square foot per 24 hours;  
and even this rate is seldom found  
durable when clarifying turbid river  
waters. But when, as in this case,  
the water is supplied from subterra-  
nean sources, perhaps a more rapid  
rate may be safely contemplated. At  
400 gallons in 24 hours per square  
foot, a daily pumpage of 3,000,000  
gallons would require a gravel area of  
7,500 square feet—equal to six wells,  
each 30 feet in diameter, extending  
six feet below the top of water gravel.

With an auxiliary supply from other  
sources, and the mere dependence  
upon wells for ordinary or current  
needs, two or, at most, three such  
wells might meet your requirements  
for several years, or by multiplying  
or increasing the number of your  
wells your entire supply might be  
drawn from this source.

No actual surveys of Spy Run and  
its tributaries having been made, its  
drainage area is not definitely known.  
From cursory examination of the  
stream and the map of the country  
traversed by it, its water shed should  
be approximately 7,500 acres; and  
with an average annual rainfall of ten  
inches, added to the numerous springs  
probably flowing into it, after making  
liberal allowance for evaporation and  
other sources of loss, it would seem to  
be a safe dependence for 1,000,000 or  
more gallons per day. A proper sys-  
tem of storage at eligible points along  
this stream, to be used in connection  
with wells in the City Park, would, in  
all probability, furnish you an ade-  
quate supply of very pure water.

You have also within easy access  
the St. Joseph River, from which an  
abundant supply of soft water and of  
more than average purity can always  
be drawn. It is unquestionably purer  
and more desirable for all domestic  
and mechanical uses than the wells  
and cisterns now supplying your peo-  
ple. A well devised system of subsi-  
dence or filtration, or both, would of  
course, prove beneficial, as with all  
river waters, I should locate the  
point of intake above the French  
Brewery, and thus avoid objectionable  
drainage from that establishment.

The importance of the subject,  
coupled with an earnest desire that  
your citizens may be led to an intel-  
ligent investigation of a question so  
inseparably linked with the city's  
present and future health, safety and  
general progress must be my excuse  
for thus extending this portion of my  
report to an unpremeditated length.

THE PUMPING WORKS.

Your City Park being in every way  
eligible, I should recommend it as a  
suitable location for your pumping  
works, together with such wells as you  
may decide to construct; the wells  
can thus be kept safely remote from  
the contamination incident to the en-  
croachment of population. At a point  
near the junction of Eighth street and  
Spy Run, your pumping works would  
be easily adjacent to any of the  
several contemplated sources of sup-  
ply. Preliminary to a final decision,  
as to your pumping machinery, other  
component parts of the system should  
be considered. Continuity of service  
by "direct supply"—with or without  
a stand pipe of ordinary diameter,  
would require duplicate machinery,  
having the requisite provision for  
expansion, condensation, &c. This  
would cost 20 to 25 percent more than  
machinery of equal capacity designed to  
work through a reservoir or large  
stand pipe. For instance, with reser-  
voir or tank service, one first-class  
compound or condensing engine, with  
capacity to pump twenty-four hours' supply  
in eight to ten hours, would  
have ample resting time. And a cheap  
auxiliary non-condensing engine would  
furnish all needed safeguards against  
contingencies—such as accidents to  
main engine, large conflagrations, etc.  
Intermittent pumping will also prove  
a material saving in current cost, by  
permitting the machinery to work at  
the most economical speed instead of  
subjecting it to variable service to  
meet a fluctuating demand, always  
characteristic of a public water sup-  
ply; leaving to the city the diminu-  
tion of more than one-half the number  
of engineers and firemen.

A RESERVOIR.

The greatest natural altitude accessi-  
ble to your city is found some 3,000  
feet south of the Pittsburgh Railroad  
at junction of Lafayette and  
Taber streets. The surface of this  
ground is fifty-six feet above the  
street at southwest corner of public  
square, and I submit for your consid-  
eration an approximate estimate of cost  
of constructing an earthen reservoir on  
this summit. The extreme height of  
reservoir banks to be forty-four feet—  
—to a depth of twenty feet—

giving a surface elevation of water  
or flow line of forty feet above the  
present summit or 96 feet above the  
surface of Calhoun street opposite  
the court house. It would have  
sufficient altitude to deliver water in-  
to the highest building in the city,  
under sufficient pressure for all ordi-  
nary uses, and with a proper valve  
arrangement, the inlet to the reservoir  
could be shut off during conflagra-  
tions, using direct supply for fire  
pressure. The estimate contemplates  
a storage capacity of 3,000,000 gallons.

A metallic stand pipe or tank 30  
feet in diameter and 125 feet high,  
would cost about the same as a reser-  
voir, less difference in cost of real es-  
tate. Its total capacity would be  
662,800 gallons, or 5,300 gallons per  
foot vertical. The upper vertical foot  
of reservoir would have a capacity  
equal to 46 feet of stand pipe, and 3  
feet of the reservoir from the flow line  
downward would contain more water  
than the entire stand pipe. The  
stand pipe would furnish your ordi-  
nary night supply without pumping,  
but owing to its limited storage  
capacity and constant depletion  
would seldom be found more efficient  
than the reservoir for fire service. The  
cost of fuel would be something greater  
with the stand pipe than reservoir  
service, owing to the greater altitude  
to which a large portion of the water  
would have to be raised. The reser-  
voir could be considered as practically  
indestructible, while the stand pipe,  
when not kept painted, is liable to be  
come a perishable structure. In view  
of all connected circumstances the  
reservoir is demonstrably the better  
and cheaper device for your service,  
notwithstanding its comparatively  
small excess in original cost.

I trust that the construction of a  
reservoir will receive your most candid  
consideration. The upper five feet  
would contain about 1,000,000 gallons  
of water, which would fully meet your  
night demand. It would practically  
double the life of your pumping ma-  
chinery, relieve your pipe distribution  
from irregular and excessive strains  
and otherwise result in a considerable  
annual saving of wages, coal, etc. It  
would also answer a good purpose as  
a subsidizing or settling reservoir, in  
the event of using river water. It  
would at all events prove a most val-  
uable adjunct to filtration, if found  
necessary. By constructing a filter-  
bed near the reservoir to be supplied  
from it, the filter could safely be much  
smaller, as it would be used to filter  
the domestic supply only, using fil-  
tered water for fire service.

With modern, double-acting, pump-  
ing machinery, I have learned by ex-  
perience, to regard the use of small  
stand pipes as of but partial utility—  
better, of course, than no relief—yet  
simply a medium between the rigid  
and objectionable features of direct  
pumping, and the ever present free-  
dom and safety of reservoir or gravity  
service. The office of the stand pipe  
is to allow the pumps to work against  
the elasticity of the atmosphere—in  
the performance of which, and while  
theoretically taking up and neutralizing  
pulsations caused by pump action,  
its water column is in an unceasing  
commotion with an ever varying alti-  
tude, and consequently transmitting  
pulsations (though modified in sever-  
ity) throughout the entire distribu-  
tion. On the other hand, the reservoir,  
with its greater area, and increased  
distance between influent and efflu-  
ent openings, allows the  
water to become quiescent  
before entering the distributing mains.

PIPE DISTRIBUTION.

A proper and judicious pipe distribu-  
tion is one of the permanently im-  
portant factors in a public water supply,  
and in examining the distribution as  
recommended by my friend, Mr.  
Lane, I take pleasure in noting the  
evidence of careful study, both as to  
capacity and location. I therefore  
have no important changes to suggest,  
but am constrained to recommend  
material additions in order to supply  
and protect many portions of the city,  
which I consider too important to be  
rightfully deprived of such facilities.  
Before letting contracts the distribu-  
tion should be again carefully revised,  
with the view to greater perfection as  
to proper diameter, changes of loca-  
tion, etc.

I respectfully suggest that you  
adopt the following original pipe distribu-  
tion:

Where Laid.	Length in Feet.
TWENTY-FOUR INCH PIPE.	
Calhoun, from works to Main	4200
TWENTY INCH PIPE.	
Calhoun, from Main to railroad	3230
TWELVE INCH PIPE.	
Calhoun, from railroad track to But- ler	1900
EIGHT INCH PIPE.	
Douglas, from main pipe to Wells	1080
Calhoun, from Calhoun to Lafayette	2480
Main, from Calhoun to Broadway	2480
Jefferson, from Calhoun to Broad- way	2480
Lewis, from Calhoun to Francis	3030
Berry, from Calhoun to Lewis	2530
Broadway, from Main to Jefferson	3030
Griffith, from Jefferson to George	1630
Mellish, from Calhoun to Hoagland	1630
Bass, from Fairfield av to Hoagland	400
av, from Fairfield av to Calhoun	1300
Hoagland av, from Bass to Melitt	200
Fairfield av, from Bass to Butler	1200
SIX INCH PIPE.	
Bowser, from Bass to Federal house	1350
Wells, from First to Fourth	1070
Columbia, from Calhoun to Harrison	3910
Main, from Calhoun to Lafayette	1330
Berry, from Calhoun to Lewis	2530
Wayne, from College to Hanna	6820
Douglas av, from Calhoun to McClel- land	1120
Calhoun, from Lafayette to Hanna	1330
Calhoun, from Hanna to Gay	1000
Wash., from Rockhill to Concordia	9200
Jefferson, from Jackson to Broadway	710
Jefferson, from Calhoun to Francis	3110
Brackenridge, from Griffith to Cal- houn	1440
Broadway, from Jefferson to railroad	1240
Harrison, from Calhoun to Lewis	2380
Clinton, from Columbia to Lewis	2480
Barr, from Columbia to Lewis	2480
Calhoun, from Calhoun to Bass	620
Hanna, from Wallace to Virginia	370
Colebrook, from Fairfield av to Hoag- land av	430
Dawson, from Calhoun to Hoagland	1300
Williams, from Calhoun to Fairfield	1000
av, from Calhoun to Hanna	1300
Virginia, from Lafayette to Hanna	1300
Wallace, from Lafayette to Hanna	1300
Calhoun, from Calhoun to Cess	100
Ewing, from Jefferson to Jones	100
Gay, from Jones to Grant	370
Madison, from Barr to Division	3120
FOUR INCH PIPE.	
Ewing, from Berry to Jefferson	1150
Jackson, from Lewis to George	660
McClellan, from Lewis to Bracken- ridge	670
Francis, from Lewis to Washington	1330

Hoagland, from Barr to Colebrook	400
Webster, from Main to Dawson	600
Berry, from Hoagland avenue to Webster	570
Total	5380

I also suggest the following addi-  
tional pipeage:

EIGHT INCH.	
Holman, from Lafayette to Calhoun	1300
SIX INCH.	
Dewald, from Lafayette to Hanna	1300
Dewald, from Hanna to Gay	1100
Rockhill, from Main to Jefferson	1000
Jefferson, from Garden to Jackson	1650
Summit, from Division to Ohio	800
Line	1250
High, from Wells west to street	1350
Road from Calhoun, Pittsburgh Rail- road to Jefferson	1000
Fairfield, from Dewald to Butler	400
Broadway, from Taylor to Pittsburgh	1250
Lafayette, from Creighton to Butler	700
Hanna from Creighton to Jones	1850
Gay from Creighton to Jones	1850
North Cass from First to Fourth	1050
Division from Summit to Madison	200
Force from Jones to Virginia	380
Jefferson from Francis to Harmer	400
Maumee Road from Harmer to Col- lege	1850
Wayne from Harmer to College	2750
Main from Lafayette to Clay	500
Rockhill from Main to Jones	700
Garden from Jefferson to Washington	400
Total	24550

FOUR INCH PIPE.	
Lasalle from Lafayette to Hanna	1900
Webster from Butler to Dawson	880
McClellan from Baker to Bracken- ridge	300
Harmer from Jefferson to Washing- ton	350
College from Maumee Road to Wayne	1000
Ohio from Summit to Maumee	550
Hanna from Washington to Wayne	1200
Clay from Main to Washington	250
Harrison, from Jefferson to Baker	1300
Jackson, from Berry to Main	400
Division from Washington to Berry	750
Washington, from Rockhill to Gar- den	1100
Pittsburgh from Main to Jones	1000
Witt, from Union to Broadway	900
First from North Cass to Wells	350
Fourth, from North Cass to Wells	350

RECAPITULATION.	
24 inch pipe, 4,200 lineal feet	1,121,400 lbs
20 " " " " " "	626,620 "
12 " " " " " "	165,340 "
8 " " " " " "	111,300 "
6 " " " " " "	82,420 "
4 " " " " " "	16,780 "
Total	2,103,860 lbs
24-30 inch pipes	3,160 tons

The above will give you a first-class  
distribution both in capacity and ex-  
tent. If thought advisable in order  
to reduce cost of construction, a less  
extensive pipeage would answer a  
reasonably good purpose; but as all  
your citizens will be called upon to  
share a common burden, it would be  
but justice, as well as conducive to  
increased revenues to accommodate  
and protect the greatest possible area  
of population.

The four-inch pipe, judiciously lo-  
cated, will be found about equal in ef-  
ficiency to six-inch if not really prefer-  
able for domestic supply. Being  
smaller, it promotes circulation  
better than larger pipe. It is  
not intended to supply fire hydrants,  
excepting in a few instances, and by  
using a six inch branch pipe, con-  
necting with the four inch pipe in  
street, we have an equivalent to two  
four inch pipes supplying the hydrant,  
rendering it very nearly equal in  
capacity to hydrants connected with  
larger mains. Under equal heads or  
initial pressures a four inch pipe 233  
feet long will deliver the same  
quantity of water that will pass  
through a six-inch pipe 1,800 feet  
long and half the quantity 937 feet.

THE COST.

Based upon present values of labor and material I estimate the cost of work to be as follows:	
4,200 lineal feet 24-inch pipe	1,121,400 lbs.
3,200 " " " " " "	626,620 "
1,200 " " " " " "	165,340 "
2,400 " " " " " "	1,113,000 "
82,420 " " " " " "	82,420 "
16,780 " " " " " "	16,780 "
Total	6,319,850 lbs.
24-30 inch pipes	3,160 tons
21,900 lineal feet of pipe laid	1,215,750 "
65 tons special castings	4,250 "
300 fire hydrants, including curb	13,000 "
Stop valves	7,800 "
Check valves	600 "
Reservoir and connections	\$40,000
Laid on ground, including ground with capacity of 3,000,000 gallons for 21 hours, 4 boilers	52,000
1 pumping engine, including foundation and settings	28,000
1 pump well and connections	800 "
2 supply wells and connections	4,500 "
Auxiliary connections from St. Joe River to Spy Run	10,000 "
Engine and boiler house, coal shed and water tank, complete	9,000 "
Engineering, inspection, incidental expenses and omissions	15,320 "
Total	\$270,000

The above estimate is purposely in-  
tended to be a liberal one, and I feel  
satisfied that if you were now ready  
to invite proposals the work would be  
let to responsible contractors at prices  
considerably below these figures.

The estimate contemplates a first-  
class system throughout—equal in  
perfection and comparative capacity to  
the best works in the country.

The local dimensions which charac-  
terized your water works movements  
in 1876, and which finally ripened into  
a successful injunction and estoppel  
of proceedings was at that time re-  
garded by many as a public misfor-  
tune. The fearful decline which even  
at that date marked the course of ma-  
terial and labor, seemed ominous that  
minimum values had been reached,  
and that any delay but threatened the  
hazards of an advancing market.

A still further decline dispelled those  
theories, and your seeming misfortune  
proved to be a blessing in disguise.  
Pipe founders, east and west, now be-  
gin to evince greater confidence,  
owing to increased demand and firmer  
feeling in the iron market generally.

In view of the evident tendency to  
returning confidence and better times,  
you cannot reasonably anticipate or  
safely hope for a more propitious time  
to embark in the construction of  
water works—an enterprise which  
you have long considered, and which  
palpably constitutes your city's great-  
est present need.

The estimated cost of works, according to the several plans to which I have adverted, may be classified as follows:	
Reservoir service as per foregoing estimate	\$270,000
Large stand pipe service, as per direct supply, including stand pipe	250,000
Estimated cost of reservoir complete	\$2,000
	\$272,000
Increased cost of machinery for contingent necessity of setting and filtering	7,000 225,000
Water service as per foregoing estimate	250,000 250,500



## Comp'ny's CLOAK WL and SUIT PARTMENT

ELEGANT LINE OF  
Suits,  
in Suits,  
scale Suits,  
Gingham Suits,  
and Silk Suits

ly made up in the latest

at Extremely Low Prices.

SOME LINE OF  
ND DRAP De'ETE  
LEMENTS,

and Most Elegant Shapes.

LAND SHAWLS

In all Colors.

E LAWN BASQUES.

ants' Circulars, -

ie and Merino,

gently Made and Trimmed.

India and Camel's Hair Shawls,

An excellent assortment.

BARGAINS IN

Llama Lace Points.

Large assortment of

and Worsted Dusters.

ESS GOODS.

re now in stock the largest assortment

SONABLE DRESS GOODS

are offered by us, composed in part

and in every desirable shade.

Satin and Gremadines in

and Colors and all prices. Choice

in Lawns and Organdies.

he most elegant assortment of

ILKS,

in Black and Colors, Brocades,

ss, Checks, etc., than we have

before been able to offer to the trade.

OUR STOCK

arsals, Sun Umbrellas, Fans,

ss, Hosiery, Underwear, Lace

s, Sear's, Pins, Lace Goods, etc.,

never so attractive.

oot & Company

6 and 48 Calhoun Street.

OWN WITH HIGH PRICES.

CHICAGO SCALE Co.

9 and 151 Jefferson St., Chicago, Ill.

Two-ton wagon scales, \$40; 4-ton, do., \$80.

Other scales at reduced prices. All

sales warranted to give satisfaction. Send

full price list. mal24dwy

RY JOHNSTON'S SAKSAPARILLA

is the cure of Sick Headache. For sale by

Edwin T. M. BIDDLE.

LOUIS WOLF

Exceptional Bargains

IN

DRESS GOODS

All Wool Twilled Debag.

One case fine and soft, in five

different styles of Greys and

Browns, 48 in. wide, at 55c per

yard.

25 pieces of All Wool Bunting,

in all the desirable shades, at

25c per yard.

Opieces of Royal Cashmeres

at 15c per yard.

Home Cloths

reduced to 30c per yard.

Scotch Zephyrs

marked down from 35c to 25c

per yard.

I ask attention to these goods, as they

are reduced 25 percent.

In addition to the above

GREAT BARGAINS

I open a new line of

Organdies & Lawns

In which are many novelties in shade

and pattern, and shall continue to offer

them at the lowest cash prices.

Dress Goods Department.

Customers will find all my novelties,

Cashmeres, Camel's Hair Cloths, &c., at

great reduction from the prices of a few

weeks since.

Louis Wolf,

No. 7 Keystone Block,

Calhoun Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

## CITY AFFAIRS.

### Semi-Monthly Session of the Common Council.

#### Petitions, Reports, Resolutions, Ordinances, Etc.

The council met last night in regular session, with his honor, the mayor, in the chair, and a full board present except Chittenden and Hamilton.

The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted without reading.

The following

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The finance committee reported the

last reports of the city officers as cor-

rect; also the destruction of orders,

etc., to the amount of \$52,423.14.

Concurred in.

The street committee reported in favor

of the petition of A. DeHaven for the

paving of a sidewalk on Jones street;

adversely to the remonstrance of Peter

Harber against sidewalk on Clark

street; in favor of a sidewalk on

Pritchard street, from Van Buren to

Jackson; in favor of a sidewalk on

Hanover street and Maumee avenue.

Concurred in.

The same committee reported ad-

versely to the remonstrance of John

Taylor against pavement on Summit

street. Concurred in.

The same committee reported in

favor of the grading of Barr street,

and in favor of grading DeWald street.

Concurred in.

The committee further reported in

favor of the use of cedar blocks for

street paving, and that the paving

would probably not cost over from 70

to 80 cents per square yard, which is

less than the cost of hard wood blocks,

and the cedar blocks are more dur-

able and less liable to dry rot

and other contingencies, and recom-

mended that several street crossings

now in need of repairs be repaired by

the use of the cedar blocks. Con-

curred in.

The sewer committee reported that

they had made a contract with Louis

Veith for the cleaning of sand pits;

that they had contracted with F.

Shultz for brick work on culverts,

but that since then, owing to a mis-

conception of the meaning of a part

of the contract, he could not fill it.

Referred to the city attorney.

The committee on public buildings

and grounds reported that they had

contracted with Root & Co. to furnish

matting for the council chamber for

\$65.80. Concurred in.

The special committee reported in

favor of the petition of O. L. Parry

for telephone privileges; concurred in

and referred to the committee on or-

dinances to report an ordinance.

The undersigned, a special committee

appointed to present resolutions expres-

sive of the sense of the council upon the

decease of one of our most worthy

members, beg leave to submit the fol-

lowing resolutions for your concurrence:

Resolved, That the mayor and common

council of the city of Fort Wayne have re-

ceived with the deepest sensibility, intel-

ligence of the death of our late associate,

Harvey N. Putnam, whose upright life

and many estimable qualities endeared

him to all, therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of our late

comrade we recognize the fact that the

city has lost an honest, faithful and val-

uable officer, earnest in the discharge

of his duties and unwavering in his fidelity,

and that each member of the council

has lost a genial, liberal and trustworthy

associate.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect

to the memory of him we drape the council

chamber and the seat made vacant by his

decease with the national flag of

mourning, for the term of thirty days.

Resolved, That to the widow and family

now borne down by the weight of this

calamity we tender our heartfelt sym-

pathy and condolence, together with the

probable cost of repair would be \$60,

of which the county commis-

sioners would pay one-half. Re-

ferred to the bridge committee.

The same officer also submitted the

following contracts: Isaac Blystone,

for grading an alley; J. Shoemaker,

for 100 yards of stone; John Gary,

for brick walk in Hanna's addition, on

Main street from Barr to Clay; J. M.

Howe, for grading and planing Mc-

Clellan street from Baker to Chicago;

C. Graffmiller, for grading and plan-

ing a sidewalk on the Maumee road,

also on Lillie street from Maumee av-

enue to Wabash Railroad, also on west

side of Division street opposite lot 7,

Hanna's addition; also on Calhoun

street from Pontiac to Siemon street;

also on Summit street from Hugh to

McClellan street. The contracts, with

bonds, were approved.

Volney Parks asked the privilege to

build his own sidewalk. Granted.

C. A. Zollinger asked the council

to take action respecting the building

of a jetty into the river at Mechanic

street. The jetty would cost about

\$600. Referred to city attorney and

engineer.

The reports of the city clerk and

treasurer were referred to the com-

mittee on finance without reading.

The clerk's report shows that the

floating debt, June 1st, was \$21,935.57;

city orders issued during the month,

\$7,016.79; total, \$28,952.36; orders

redeemed during June, \$938.79;

floating debt, July 1st, \$28,013.57.

The bonded debt is \$601,000; the

floating debt, July 1st, 1879, was \$30,

731.74, and the cash on hand \$34,

066.87. The cash on hand July 1st, was

\$34,069.86, making the net reduction

of the debt \$11,984.27, during the

past twelve months.

The treasurer's report shows that

the cash on hand June 1st, was \$42,

919.80; received during the month,

\$1,708.95; total, \$44,628.75; orders

redeemed during the month, \$833.79;

amount on hand July 1st, \$43,895.96.

REDUCTION BALANCE, JULY 1ST.

Cash, \$43,895.96

General fund, \$2,373.83

Interest fund, \$2,373.83

Sinking fund, \$13,446.57

Taxes refunded, 6.00

Streets—special, 118.75

Delinquent tax, 1,049.75

Home of Friends, 81.00

Publication fees, 3.40

\$34,695.96

\$43,895.96

The market master reported collec-

tions to the amount of \$117.90, and

renting of stalls and stands for \$601

per annum.

The water works trustees made their

report, which will be found else-

where.

The part relating to the employ-

ment of J. D. Cook was concurred in,

and the balance placed on file.

The report of J. D. Cook was then

read by Chas. McCullough, by request.

It was referred to the committee on

water works.

ORDINANCES.

An ordinance was introduced to

provide for the issue of city bonds to

pay off indebtedness accruing in Sep-

tember. Referred to committee on

finance, assessments and taxes, the

mayor and the city treasurer.

RESOLUTIONS.

A resolution ordering a special

election to determine for or against

the erection of water works, to be held

on Tuesday, the 5th day of August,

introduced by Messrs. Hettler, Bash

and Vordermark, was unanimously

adopted.

A resolution was adopted author-

izing the committee on water works

to have prepared, printed and dis-

tributed in every household in the

for filling Rockhill street from Jeff-

erson to Will by road labor (street

commissioner).



